

TRANSLATION of related part of Form PCT/ISA/237

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

From Japanese Patent Office

(INTERNATIONAL SEARCH AUTHORITY)

To: HAYASE, Kenichi HAYASE & CO. 13F, NISSAY SHIN-OSAKA Bldg., 3-4-30, Miyahara, Yodogawa-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka 532-0003 JAPAN	PCT WRITTEN OPINION OF THE ISA (PCT Rule 43bis)
	Date of Mailing September 14, 2004

Applicant's or agent's file reference P35181-P0		See item 2 below for the subsequent procedure	
International application No. PCT/JP2004/011278	International filing date July 30, 2004	Priority date July 30, 2003	
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC Int. Cl ⁷ G01N30/84, G01N30/64, G01N27/416			
Applicant Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.			

1. This opinion contains indications relating to the following items:

- I ☒ Basis of the opinion
- II ☐ Priority
- III ☐ Non-establishment of report with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability
- IV ☐ Lack of unity of invention
- V ☒ Reasoned statement under Rule 43.2.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- VI ☐ Certain documents cited
- VII ☐ Certain defects in the international application
- VIII ☐ Certain observations on the international application

OMISSION(2 and 3)

Date of completion of this opinion

August 26, 2004

Name and mailing address of the ISA/JP Japanese Patent Office	Authorized officer
	Telephone No.

ATTACHMENT G

TRANSLATION of related part of Form PCT/ISA/237**WRITTEN OPINION OF THE ISA****International application No.
PCT/JP2004/011278****I. Basis of the opinion**

1. This opinion has been drawn on the basis of the language of international application, unless otherwise indicated below.

OMISSION(2, 3, and 4)

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WRITTEN OPINION OF THE ISA

International application No.
PCT/JP2004/011278

V Reasoned statement under Rule 43,2.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. STATEMENT

Novelty (N)

Claims 1-15 YES
Claims NONE NO

Inventive Step(IS)

Claims NONE YES
Claims 1-15 NO

Industrial Applicability (IA)

Claims 1-15 YES
Claims NONE NO

2. CITATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Reference 1: JP 53-22499 A (Hitachi, Ltd.) 1978.03.01 discloses a method and apparatus in which, after separation of organic acid using a separation column 4, it is reacted with a parabenzoquinone solution by a mixer 7, and the resultant is analyzed by a coulometric electrolysis cell detector 10.

Reference 2: JP 8-304373 A (Shimadzu Corporation) 1996.11.22 discloses a postcolumn mixer used for liquid chromatograph in which, in order to mix a reaction reagent without occurring peak diffusion of an eluant, a tube B in which a solution eluted from the column flows is inserted into a tube A in which the reaction reagent flows, parallel to an inner wall of the tube A (refer to figure 1).

Reference 3: P.Vernia, Organic Anions and the Diarrhea of Inflammatory Bowel Disease, Digestive Disease and Sciences, Vol.33, No.11, P.1353-1358, Nov.1988 discloses that short-chain fatty acids are detected from patients of ulcerative colitis (refer to Table 2).

Reference 4: Gilles Renom, Simple Gas Chromatography Analysis of Faecal Butyrate: Application to Patients at Risk of Pouchitis, Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine, Vol.39, No.1, P.15-19, 2001 discloses that butyric acid ester and the like are detected from patients of ulcerative colitis.

Claims 1-15

As described in Reference 3, it has conventionally been known that short-chain fatty acids become markers of ulcerative colitis, it is obvious for those in the art to perform ulcerative colitis diagnosis and prognostic test using the apparatus and method described in Reference 1.

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Supplemental Box

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Continuation of V.

Further, since it has conventionally been recognized that broadening of peak should be prevented in the postcolumn mixer, it is obvious for those in the art to adopt the postcolumn mixer described in Reference 2 as the mixer 7 described in Reference 1.

Furthermore, those in the art can arbitrarily select the types of column and eluant and the flow rates of eluant and reaction reagent, according to contaminating components to be separated and required separative power. Further, those in the art can arbitrarily perform removal of unnecessary components from a reaction reagent.